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## Amendment to the Claims

Claims 1 - 19 (Cancelled)

- 20. (Currently amended): A recombinant yeast capable of utilizing <u>2-keto-L-gulonic acid (KLG)</u> KLG as a sole carbon source to produce ascorbic acid or an ascorbic acid stereoisomer, <u>said</u> <u>yeast</u> comprising either one or both of
- a) a heterologous nucleic acid encoding an oxidative enzyme associated with the production of ascorbic acid or an ascorbic acid stereolsomer in said yeast and
- b) a heterologous nucleic acid encoding a reducing enzyme associated with the production of ascorbic acid or an ascorbic acid stereoisomer in said yeast.
- 21. (Currently amended): The yeast of Claim 20 wherein said oxidative enzyme is a dehydrogenase activity.
- 22. (Currently amended): The yeast of Claim 21 wherein said dehydrogenase oxidative enzyme having dehydrogenase activity is selected from the group consisting of a glucose dehydrogenase activity, a gluconic acid dehydrogenase activity, a 2-keto-D-gluconic acid dehydrogenase activity, a galactose dehydrogenase activity, an a L-sorbose activity; a D-sorbitol dehydrogenase activity, a L-sorbosone dehydrogenase activity, a L-idonic acid oxidase and a L-gulonic acid oxidase.
- 23. (Currently amended): The yeast of Claim 20 wherein said reducing enzyme is a has reductase activity.
- 24. (Currently amended): The yeast of Claim 23 wherein said <u>reducing enzyme having</u> reductase activity <u>is selected from the group consisting of a 2,5-DKG reductase activity, 2,5-DKG reductase activity, 2,3-DKG reductase 2,5-diketo-L-gluconic acid (2,5-DKG) reductase, a 2,3-L-diketogulonic acid (2,3-DKG) reductase, a 5-keto reductase, a 2-keto reductase and a 2-ketogulonate reductase.</u>
- 25. (Original): The yeast of Claim 20 wherein the yeast is a member of the Imperfect yeast group.

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- 26. (Currently amended): The yeast of Claim 25 wherein the yeast is a member of the family Cryptococcaceae.
- 27. (Currently amended): The yeast of Claim 26 wherein the yeast includes Candida and Cryptococcus is a Candida or Cryptococcus.
- 28. (Currently amended): The yeast of Claim 27 wherein the yeast is Candida blankii. Candida <u>blankii</u>
- 29. (Currently amended): The yeast of Claim 27 wherein the yeast is Cryptococcus dimennae. Cryptococcus dimennae

Claims 30 – 40. (Canceled)

- 41. (New): A recombinant yeast capable of utilizing 2-keto-L-gulonic acid (KLG) as a carbon source to produce ascorbic acid or an ascorbic acid stereoisomer, said yeast comprising either one or both of
  - a) a heterologous nucleic acid encoding a glucose dehydrogenase and
- b) a heterologous nucleic acid encoding a 2,5 -diketo-L-gluconic acid (2,5-DKG) reductase

wherein said yeast is Candida blankii or Cryptococcus dimennae and is capable of converting glucose to KLG and then utilizing the KLG to produce ascorbic acid or an ascorbic acid stereoisomer.

- 42. (New): The recombinant yeast of Claim 41 wherein said yeast is Candida blankii.
- 43. (New): The recombinant yeast of Claim 41 wherein said yeast is Cryptococcus dimennae.
- 44. (New): A recombinant yeast capable of utilizing 2-keto-L-gulonic acid (KLG) as a carbon source to produce ascorbic acid or an ascorbic acid stereoisomer, said yeast comprising at least one heterologous nucleic acid encoding a L-sorbose dehydrogenase, a D-sorbitol dehydrogenase, a L-sorbosone dehydrogenase or a galactose dehydrogenase, wherein said

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yeast is Candida blankii or Cryptococcus dimennae and is capable of converting sorbitol to KLG and then utilizing the KLG to produce ascorbic acid or an ascorbic acid stereoisomer.

- 45. (New): The recombinant yeast of Claim 44 wherein said yeast is Candida blankii.
- 46. (New). The recombinant yeast of Claim 44 wherein said yeast is Cryptococcus dimennae.